Intelligence Nonverbal AFNS

Solved MCQs

Instructions for Solving Different Types of Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests

Significance of Non-Verbal Tests

Verbal Intelligence Tests involve the use of a candidate's knowledge of language, some mathematical, scientific or technical knowledge besides, of course, the use of intelligence. Candidates who have had opportunities of receiving education in good schools and have acquired a good command over the language may do well in these tests, whereas their counterparts who are weak in the language because of poor opportunities of schooling may not even understand the requirements of a question, not to speak of finding answers to a question, which may involve the use of other faculties besides, of course, the use of intelligence. Therefore, the psychologist may not to able to make a correct estimate of the intelligence of a candidate.

To overcome this shortcoming of the Verbal Intelligence Tests and to ensure that all candidates get equal opportunities to use their knowledge of language, or scientific, mathematical and technical knowledge, Non-verbal Intelligence Tests have been evolved. Although these tests are composed of straight lines, angles, triangles, circles, rectangles and other geometrical figures, no knowledge of even geometry or mathematics is called to use, besides, of course, the fact that the use of language is not involved at all. These are tests of pure and simple commonsense and intelligence only. These tests are known as Non-verbal Tests, Drawing Tests or Matrices.

The candidate is not required to draw any figures to provide answers to the questions. With every question, a few choice answers are given and candidates are simply required to select the choice that provides the correct answer, and to write down its serial number only in the space provided in the answer sheet.

Types of Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests:

Various types of drawing test are used by the psychologists. Some of the more common tests are illustrated here:

Type 1: Completion of Series–(i)

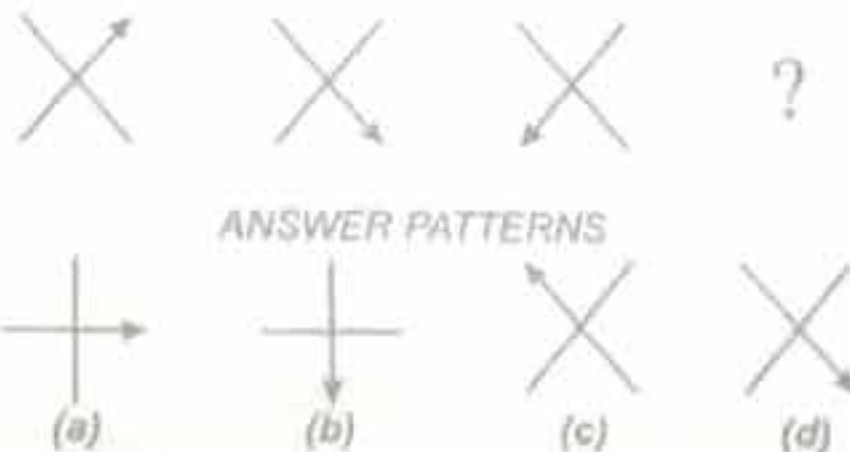
As the name implies, in this type, a series of drawings are arranged in a particular pattern or system. This constitutes the "problem pattern". Below the problem patterns, a few figures are given as "answer patterns". The candidate is required to find out which figure or drawing out of the answer pattern should come next in order to continue the series. He has to write the number of this figure in the appropriate place provided in the answer sheet.

Example 1:

Name the serial number of the figures out of the given choices which comes next in the series of drawing given below:

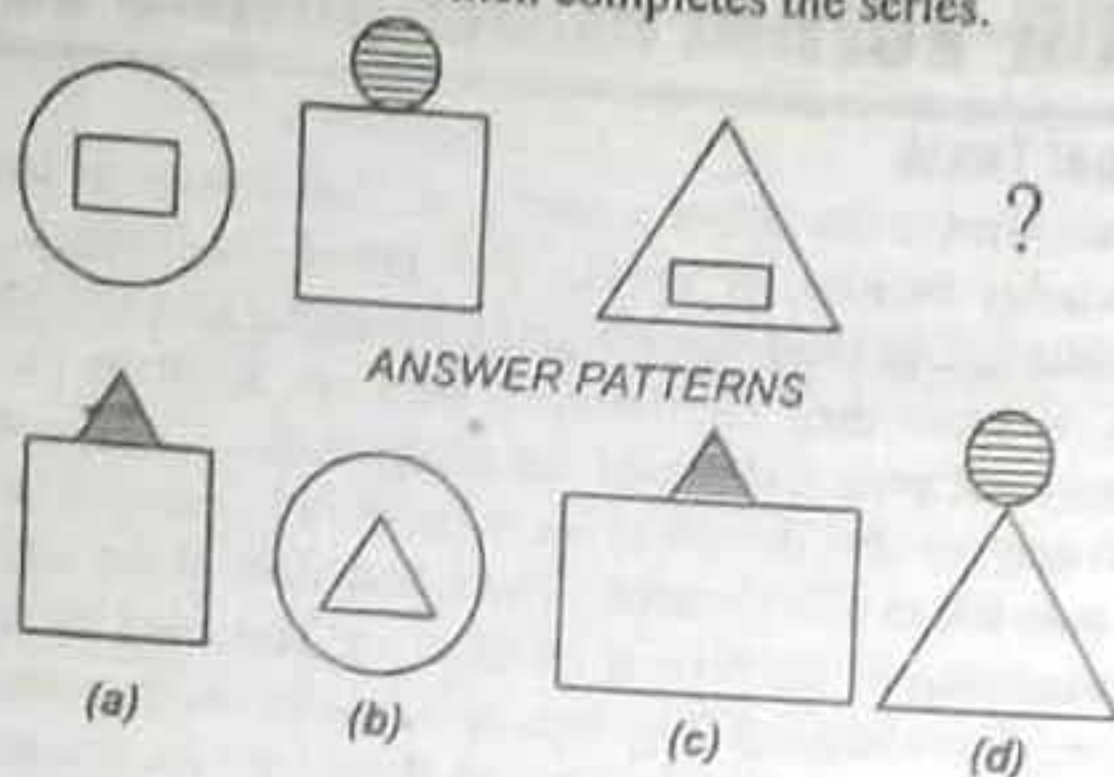
?

ANSWER PATTERNS

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Solution:

In the above problem pattern, the arrow goes on rotating in the clockwise direction. Following its movement, we conclude that the next pattern to complete the series will be indicated by figure (c) in the answer patterns.

Example 2:

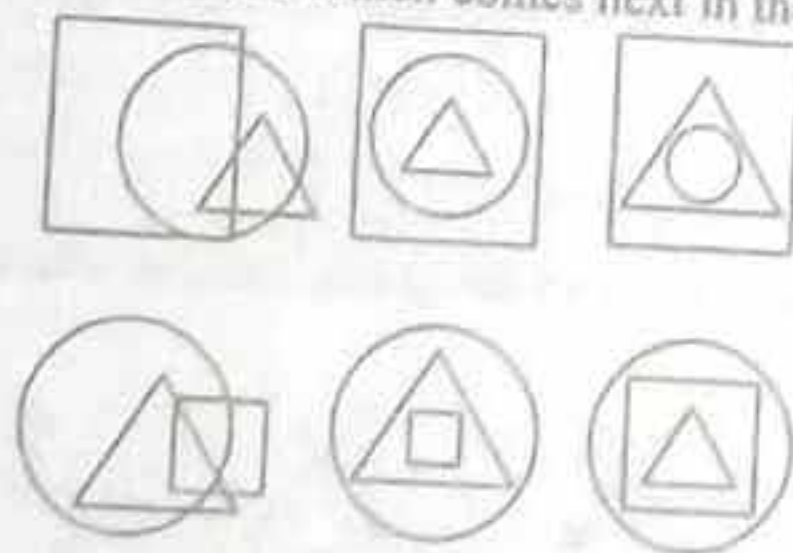
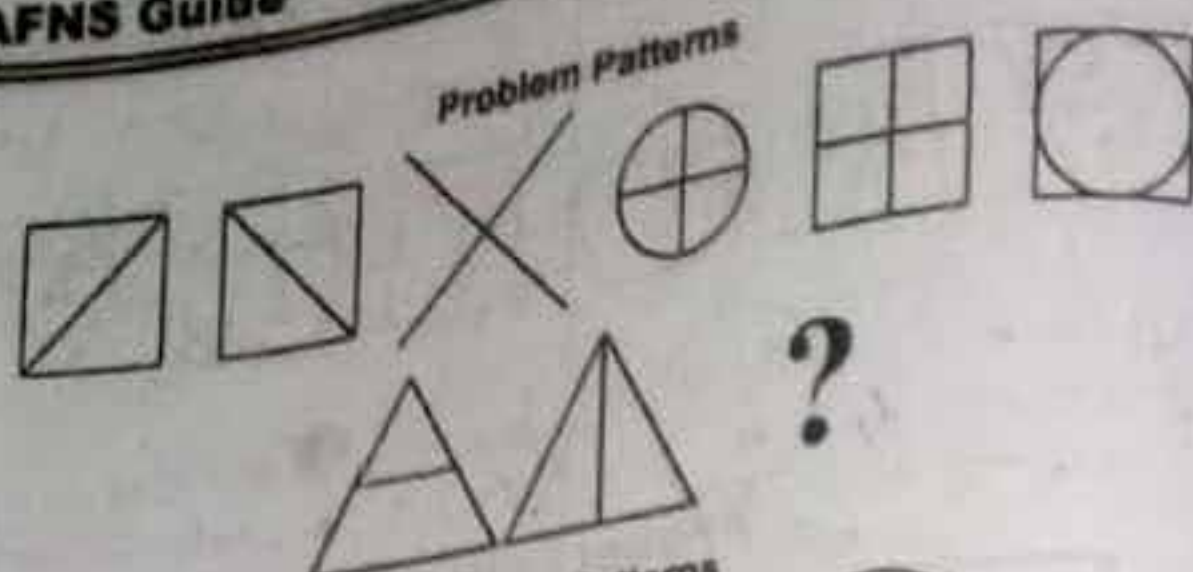
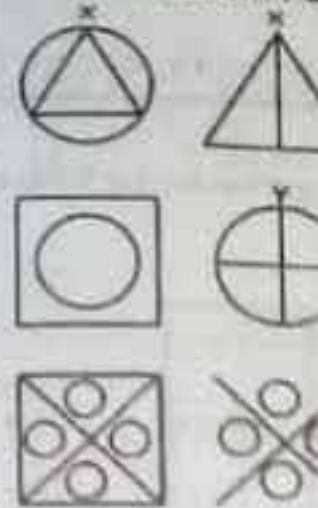
Name the serial number of the choice which completes the series.

Solution:

In the above problem patterns, there are three outer figures, a circle, a square and a triangle. Inside the first figure, that is the circle, is a square which forms second outer figure and the outer circle forms the top of the second figure, that is the square, but in shaded form. Following the same process, the fourth figure should be a rectangle and above it should be a shaded triangle. Hence, choice (c) provides the answer.

Type II: Completion of Series.......(ii)

This is also a test of completion of series. Whereas in the foregoing Type I, a series of drawings are arranged in one row and the candidate has to find which figure out of the choices in the answer patterns should come next in order to continue the series, in the present type the problem patterns are arranged in three rows, the first two of which are complete containing 3 figures each and the third row has only 2 figures, and the candidate is required to select the figure out of the given choices in the answer pattern, which should come next in the row in order to complete the series.

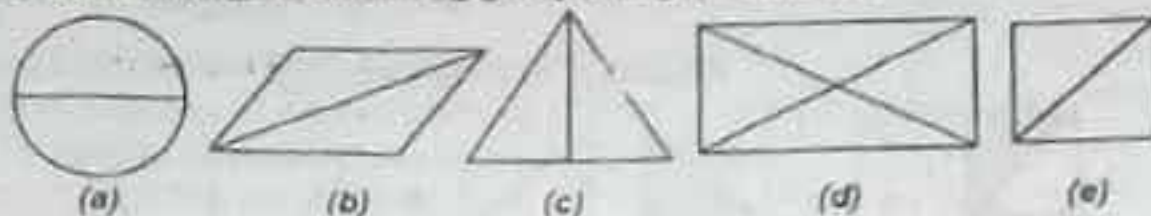
Example 3:

Name the serial number of the choice which comes next in the following series:

is formed by reversing the inner two figures. Following the same pattern, we find that the choice (b) provides the correct answer.

Type III: Spotting out the Dissimilar or the Stranger: In this type, a group of drawings is given in a row. Some of these belong to a particular class or type because they have something in common. One of those drawings, however, is slightly different from others. On account of this dissimilarity or difference, it does not belong to the same type or class. It is thus a stranger in that group.

eXamples:

1. Spot out the stranger among the following group of figures and name its serial number only.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

Solution: All figures in the above group are halved by a line except (d) which is divided into four equal parts. Hence, (d) is the answer.

2. Find out the stranger and state its number only.
   (a) Key, (b) Cup, (c) Lock, (d) Saucer, (e) Orange.

Solution:

In this group, articles can be paired. For example, Lock and Key form one pair, Cup and Saucer form another. The odd article left out is Orange. Hence, (e) provides the obvious answer.

3. Spot out the stranger.
   15, 26, 9, 71, 84.

Solution:

All the digits in the above group are in pairs, except 9 which has a single digit. Hence, 9 is the answer.

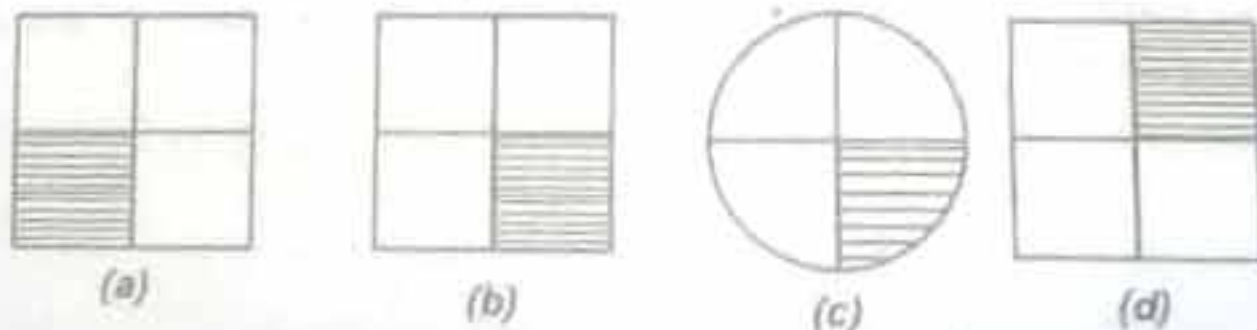
4. Spot out the stranger.
   X,L, Y, K, B, M.

Solution:

None of the above letters of alphabet encloses space except B. Hence, serial B provides the answer.

Type IV: Ratio and Proportion:

In this type, three figures are given in the problem pattern. A certain relationship or analogy exists between the first two figures. The same relationship or analogy exists between the third and the fourth missing figures. Out of the figures given in the answer patterns, we have to select the one that bears the same relationship to the third figure in the problem pattern which exists between the first and the second figure.

eXample: State the number of the choice out of the given answer patterns which comes last in the following comparisons:

Solution:

Oppositely placed quarters in the first two figures of the problem pattern are shaded. By continuing the same process, we find that figure (b) in the answer patterns provides the answer.

Type V: Completing an Incomplete Pattern:

In this type, a portion of a certain pattern is left incomplete and we have to select a suitable figure out of the answer patterns which fits in the original pattern to complete it to form a complete whole.

example:

State the number of the choice out of the given answer patterns which completes the incomplete portion in the problem pattern:

(a) (b)

(c)

Solution:

By carefully examining the position and shape of the various answer patterns, we can easily conclude that figure (a) provides the answer.

(Note: The top portion or tip of the answer figure has been wrongly blackened).

Type VI: Lateral Inversion:

In this type, practice is given to the candidates to observe carefully how a given figure will appear in the mirror, that is, the left side will become the right and *vice versa*. This type of change in the view of the pattern is known as *lateral inversion*.

example:

Name the serial number of the figure in the given choices marked (a), (b), (c), (d) which you get on seeing the figure marked (x) in the mirror.

(X) (a) (b) (c) (d)

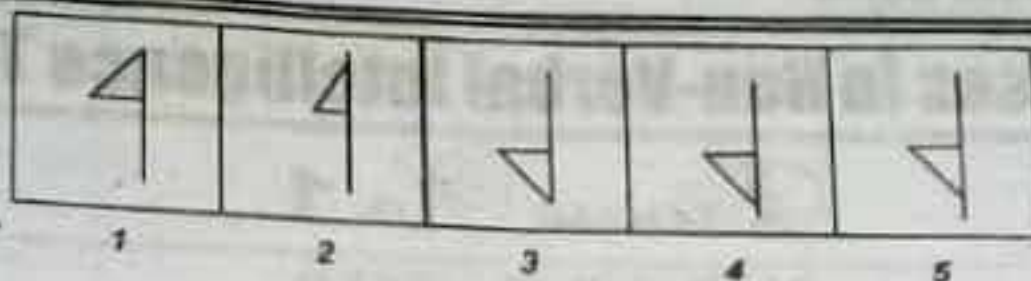
Solution:

All these figures appear almost alike but careful observation will help you to select the answer. Thus, in this problem, (b) provides the obvious answer.

Type VII: Arranging Figures in Proper Sequence:

In this type, several figures are given in a certain sequence but the natural sequence is disturbed somewhere. You have to find out which figures should interchange places to form the correct sequence.

example:

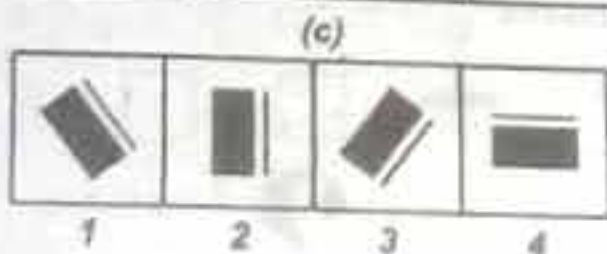
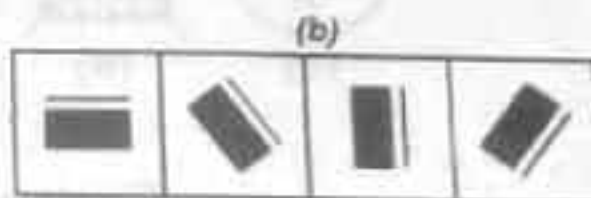
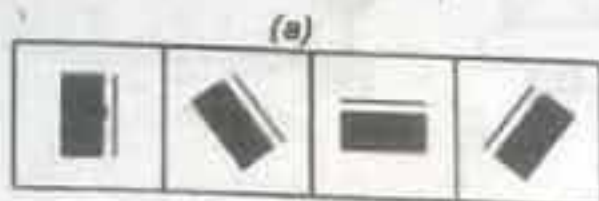
Name the serial number of the two figures which should change places so that all the figures are arranged in a proper sequence:

Solution:

The right stroke remains constant and the left projection goes on descending downwards. A careful examination will reveal that figures 3 and 5 should change places to arrange all the figures in proper sequence.

Type VIII: Spotting out the Similar:

In this pattern, two figures in a block have something in common with or bear some similarity to those in another block. To help in differentiation, third block of figures is also given which bears an element of resemblance but essentially they are different from the original. The following example will make the point clear.

example :

With the help of figures in block b, spot out the figures in block c which bear the greatest similarity to figures in block a.

Solution:

Figures in block a move in the anti-clockwise direction. Figures in block b move in the clockwise direction. Figure 1 and 4 in block c also move in anti-clockwise direction. Hence, the answer is 1 and 4.

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Exercises in Non-Verbal Intelligence Tests

Exercise No. 1

COMPLETION OF SERIES (I)

State the serial number of the figure out of the given choices (a), (b), (c), which comes ne series of drawings given below:

1.

Problem Patterns

Answer Patterns

2.

Problem Patterns

△ + □ ○ ○, △ + □ □ ○,

△ + + □ ○ ?

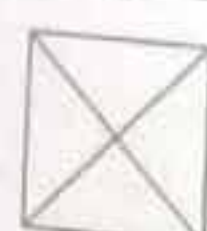
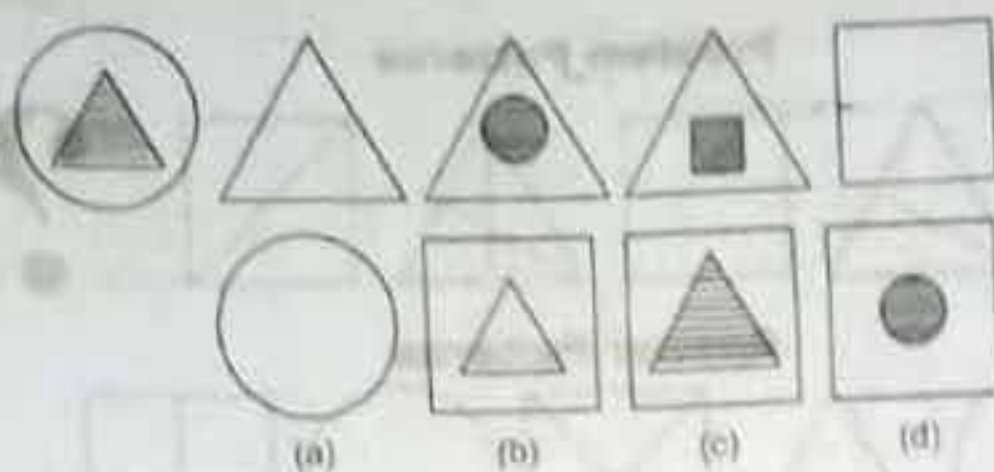
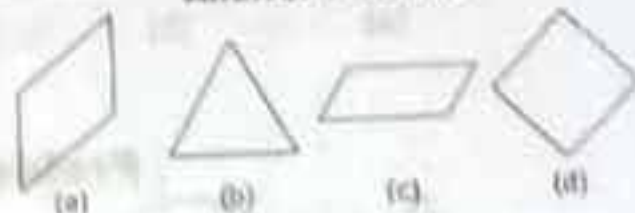
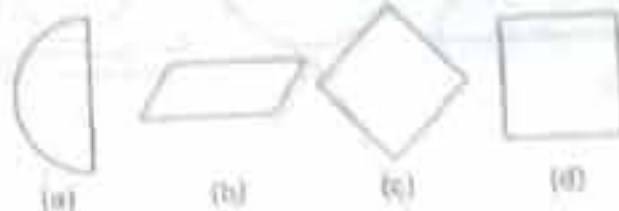
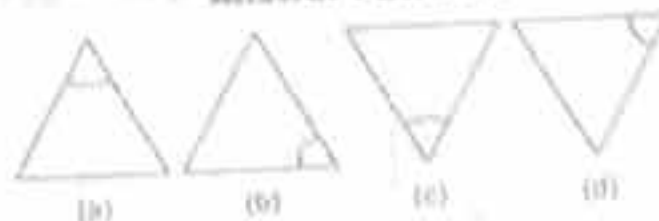
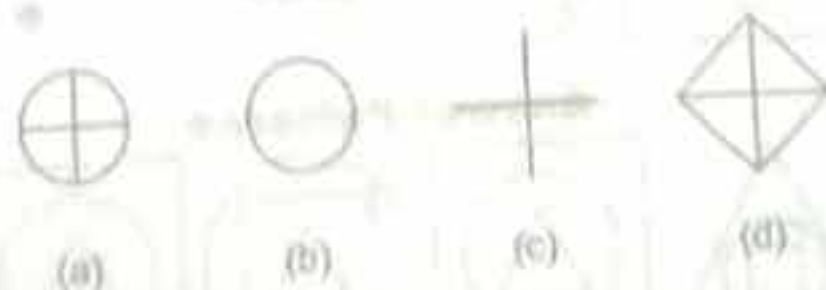
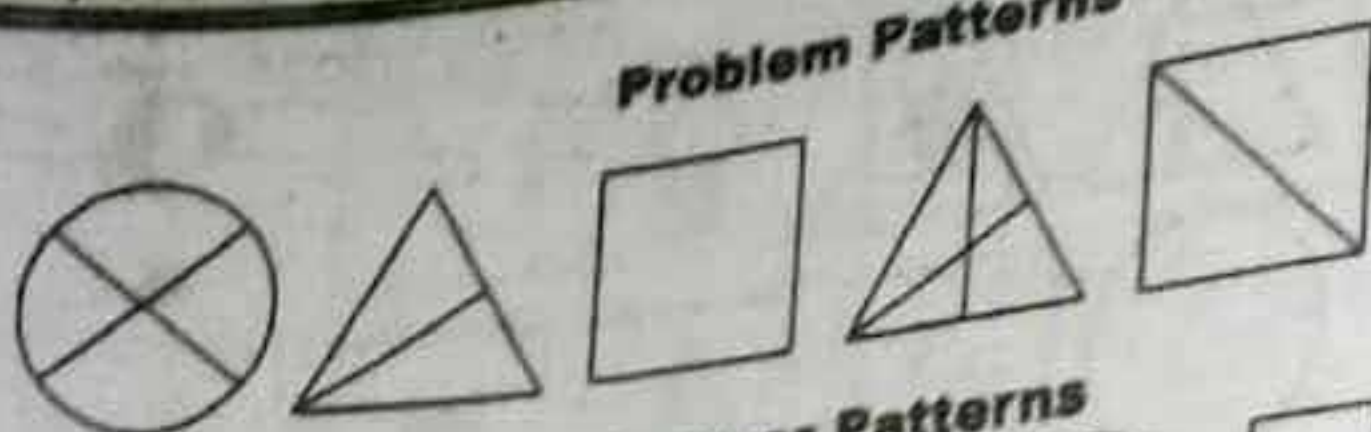
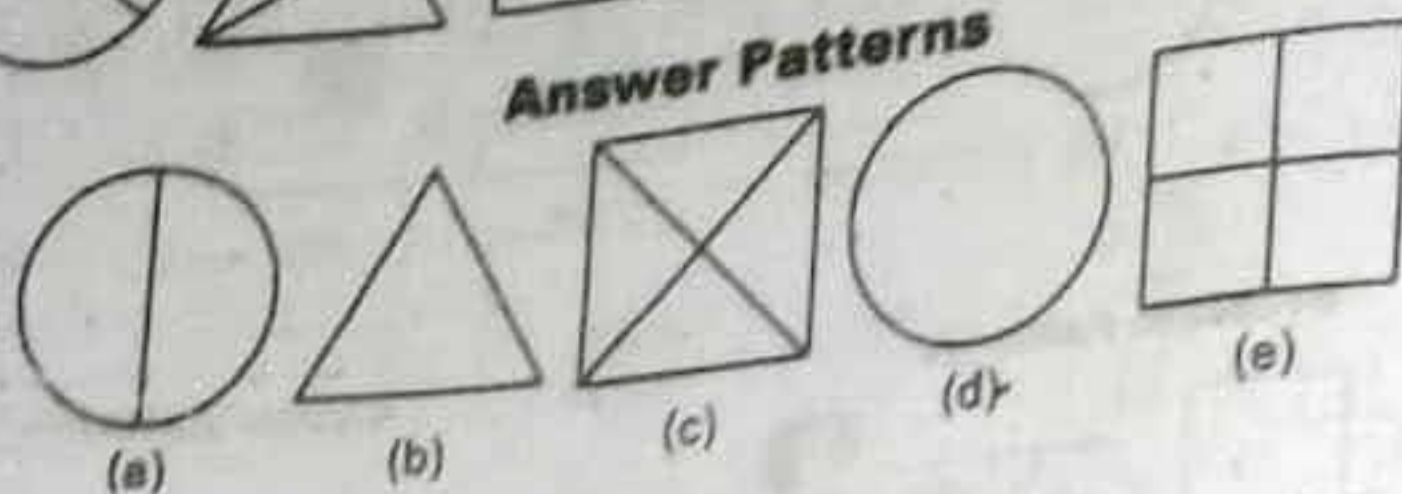
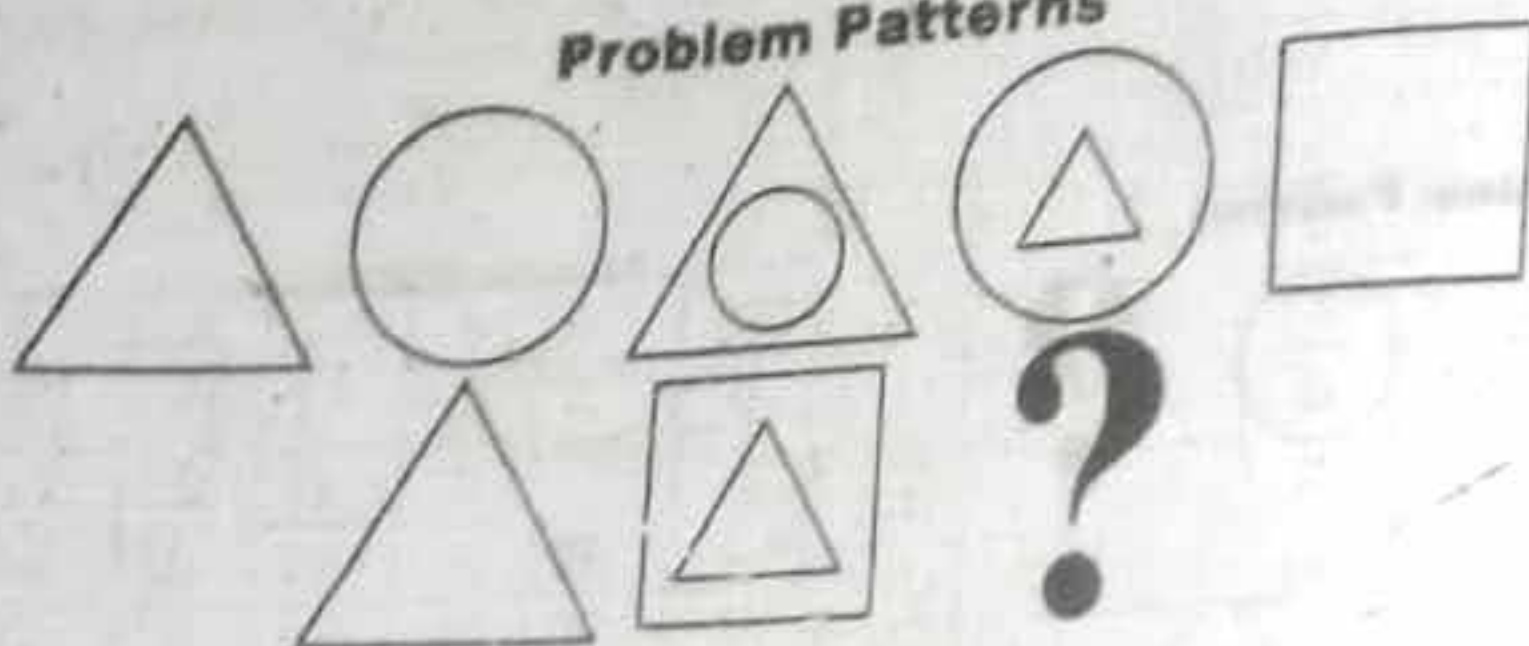
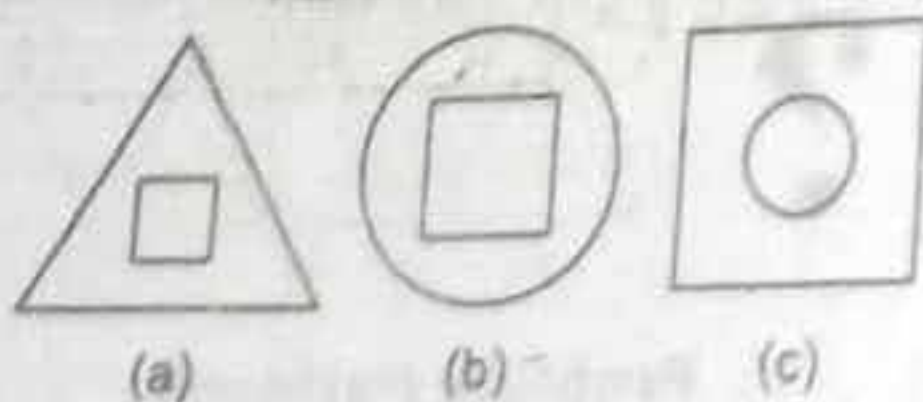
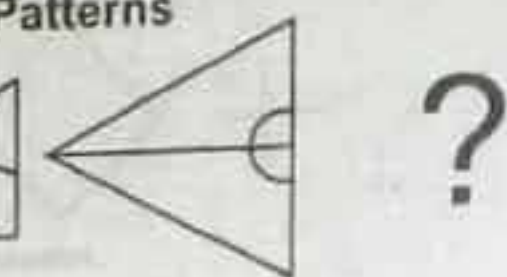
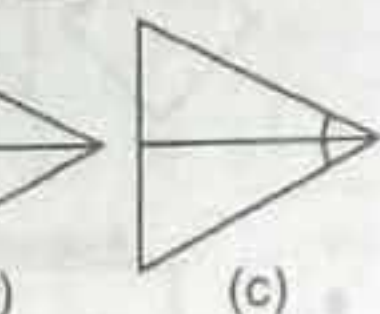
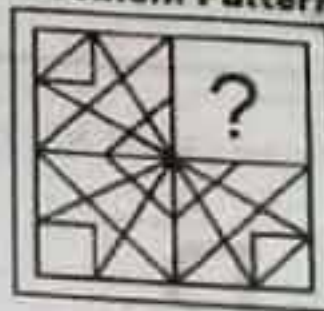
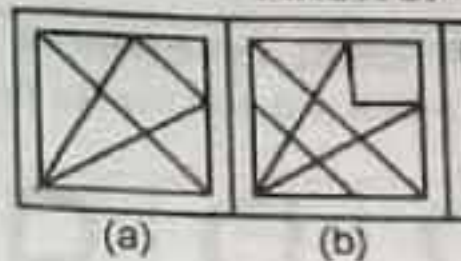
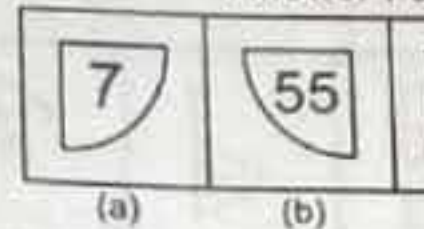
Answer Patterns

△ △ + □ ○, △ △ + □ ○,

a b

— △ + △ □ ○

c

3.

12.

Problem Patterns

Answer Patterns

(a) (b) (c) (d)

13.

Problem Patterns

Answer Patterns

(a) (b) (c) (d)

14.

Problem Patterns

Answer Patterns

(a) (b) (c)

15.

Problem Patterns

?

Answer Patterns

(a) (b) (c)

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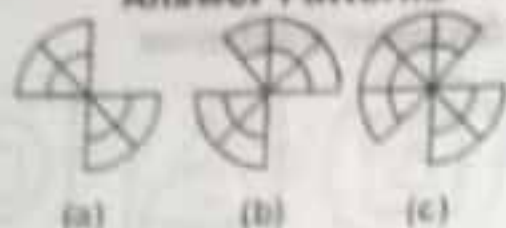

Exercise No. 2

COMPLETION OF SERIES (II)

State the serial number of the choices (a), (b), (c), (d) which supplies the figure to fit in the blank space in the following:

1.

Problem Patterns

?

Answer Patterns

(a) (b) (c) (d)

2.

Problem Patterns

?

Answer Patterns

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Problem Patterns
?
Answer Patterns
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
Problem Patterns
?
Answer Patterns
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
Problem Patterns
?
Answer Patterns
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

6.
Problem Patterns
?
Answer Patterns
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
7.
Problem Patterns
?
Answer Patterns
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
8.
Problem Patterns
?
Answer Patterns

2.

9.

Problem Patterns

Answer Patterns

(a) (b) (c)

10.

Problem Patterns

Answer Patterns

****

Exercise No. 3

SPOTTING OUT THE DISSIMILAR

State the serial number of the figure which is different from others in the same group in the follow

1.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

2.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

3.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

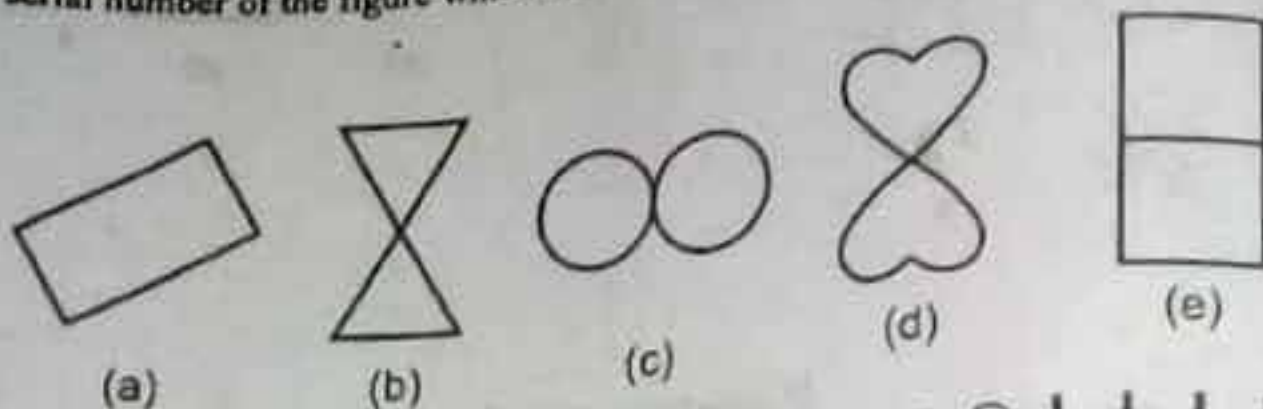
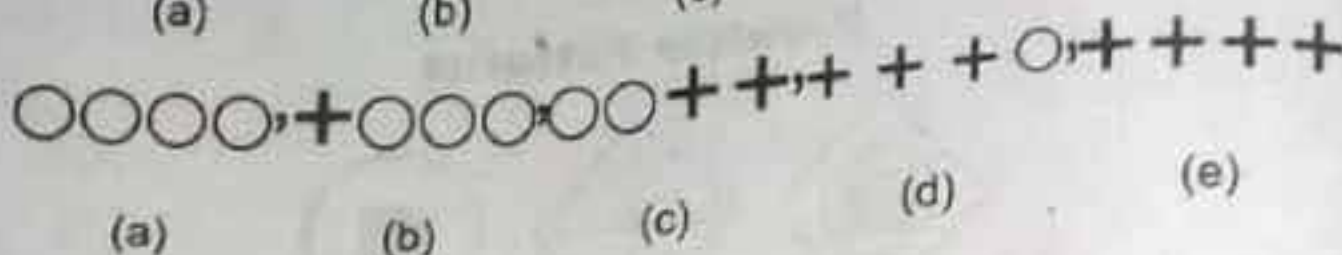
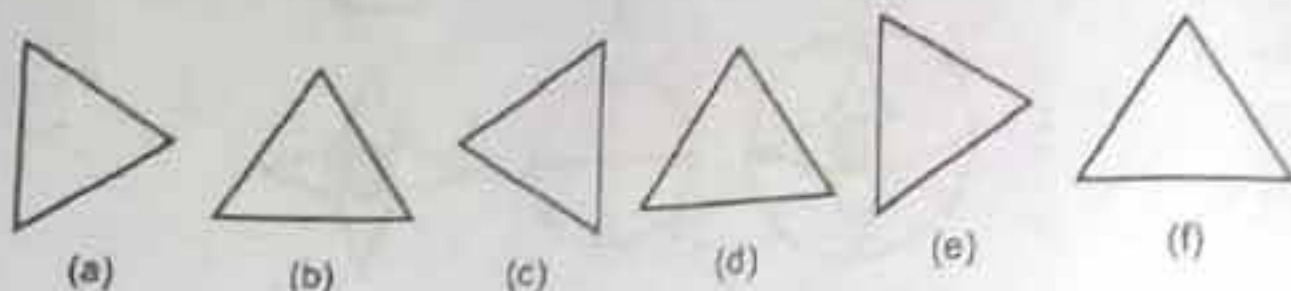
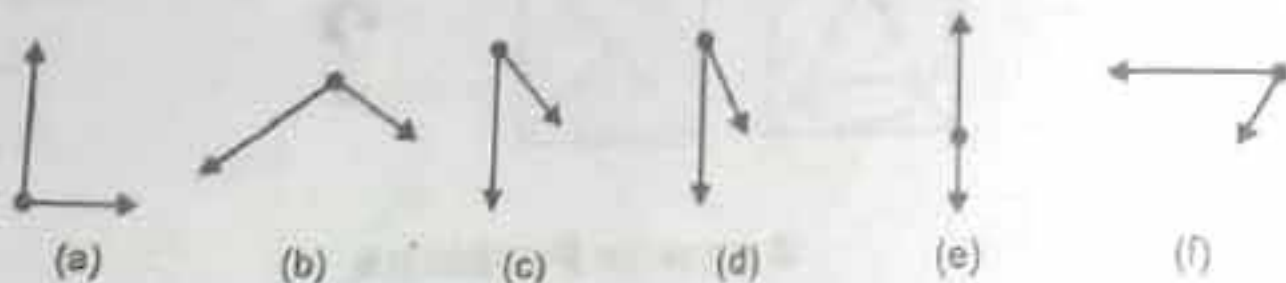
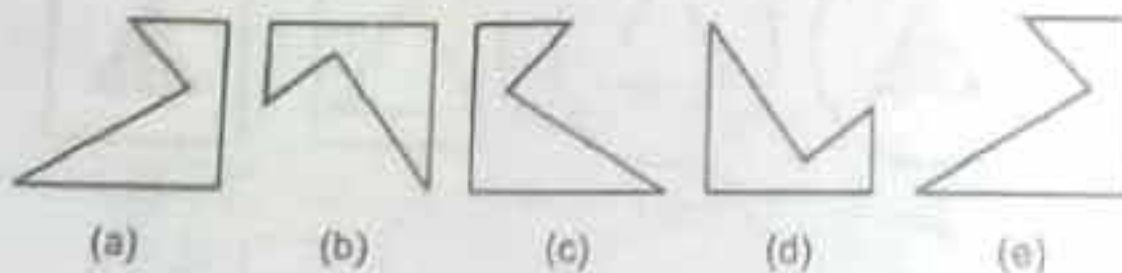
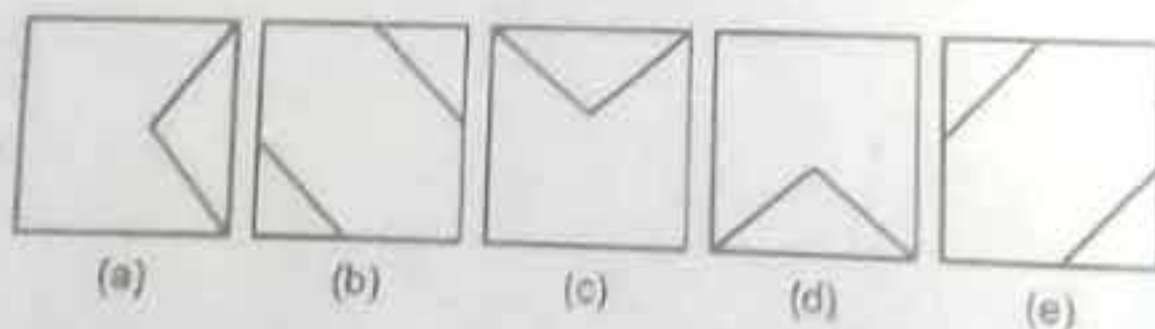
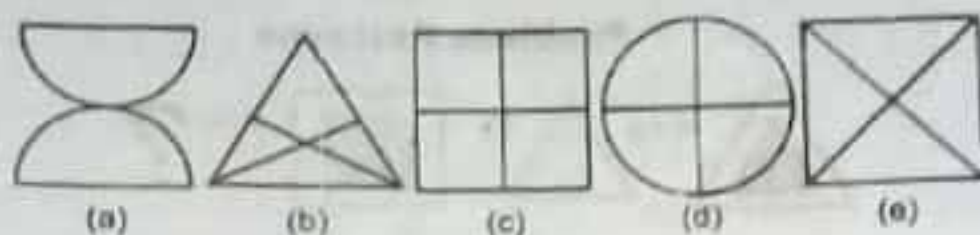
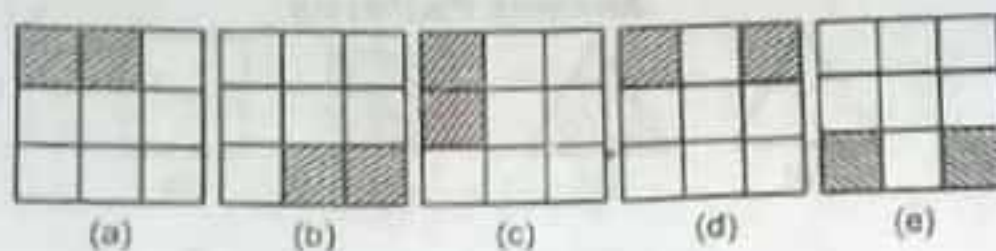
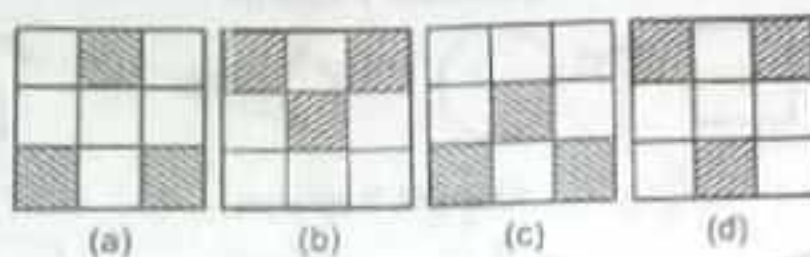
4.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

5.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

6.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

7.

8.

9.

10.

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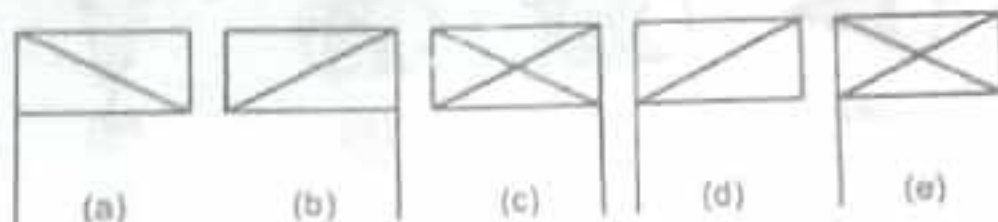
Exercise No. 4

RATIO AND PROPORTION

State the number of figure in the second row which fills in the blank space in the following comparisons:

1.

Problem Patterns
IS TO
AS
IS TO
?
Answer Patterns
(a)
(b)
(c)
Problem Patterns
IS TO
T
AS
W
IS TO
?
Answer Patterns
M
T
M
W
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

Problem Patterns
IS TO
AS
IS TO
?
Answer Patterns
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

Problem Patterns
IS TO
AS
IS TO
?
Answer Patterns
(a)
(b)
(c)

10.

Problem Patterns

?

Answer Patterns

(a) (b) (c)

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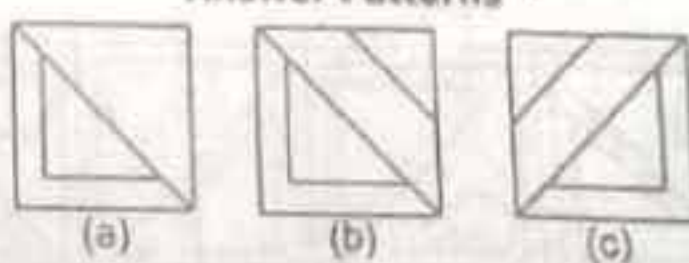
Exercise No. 5

COMPLETING AN INCOMPLETE PATTERN

State which of the given answer patterns will fit into the vacant space indicated by (?) in the first incomplete pattern.

1.

Exercise No. 6

LATERAL INVERSION

Name the serial number of the figure which will look like the first figure (Serial No. 1) in the mirror

1.

2.

9.

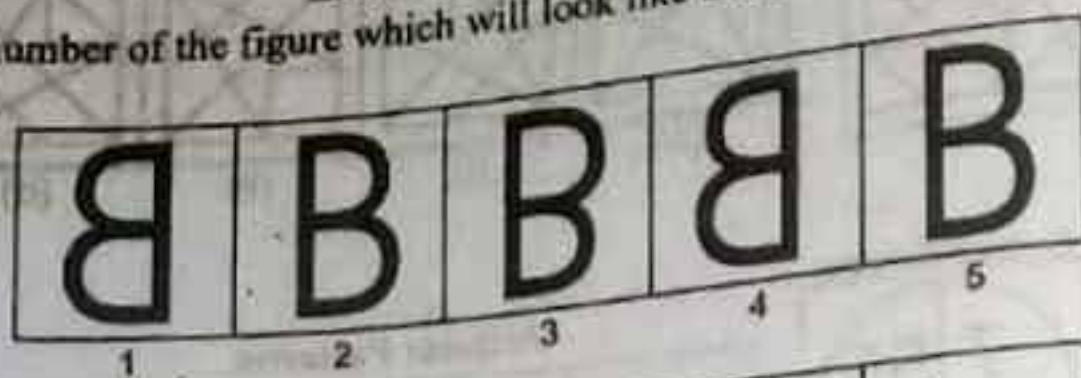
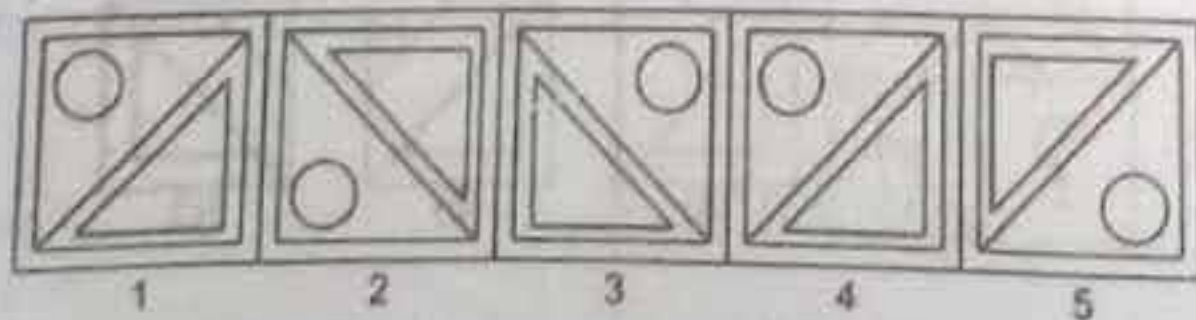
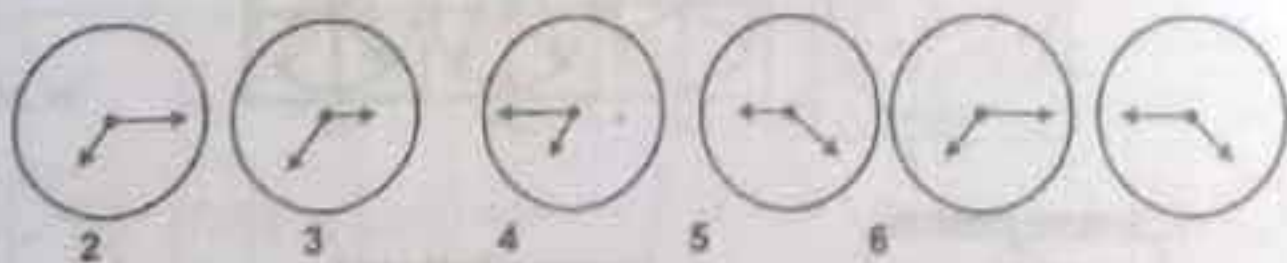
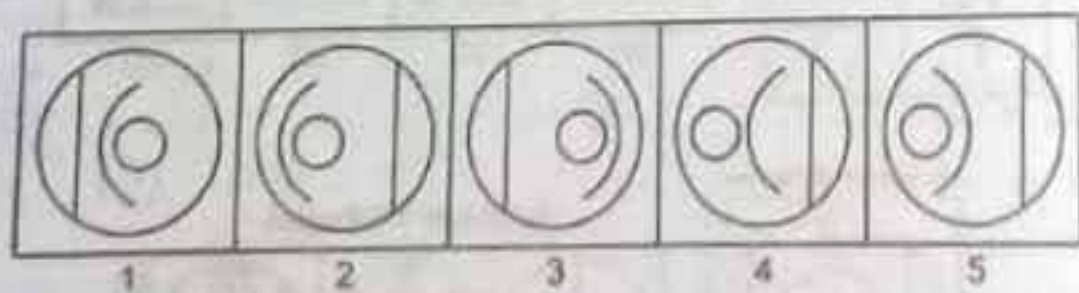
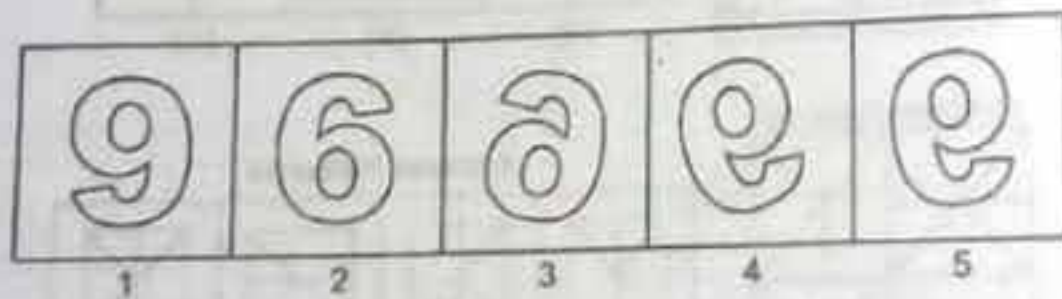
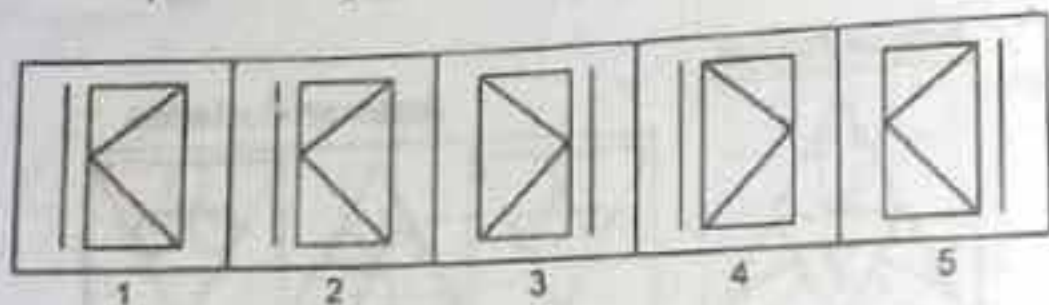
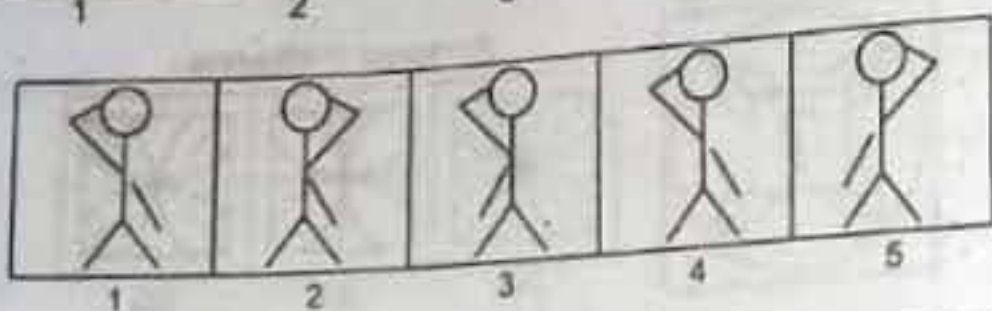
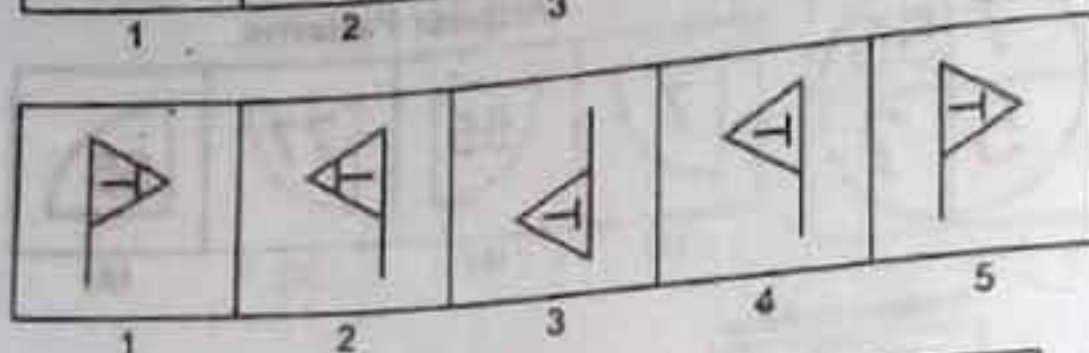
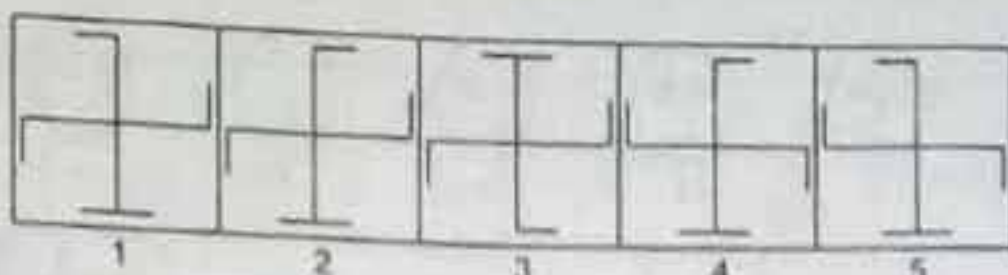
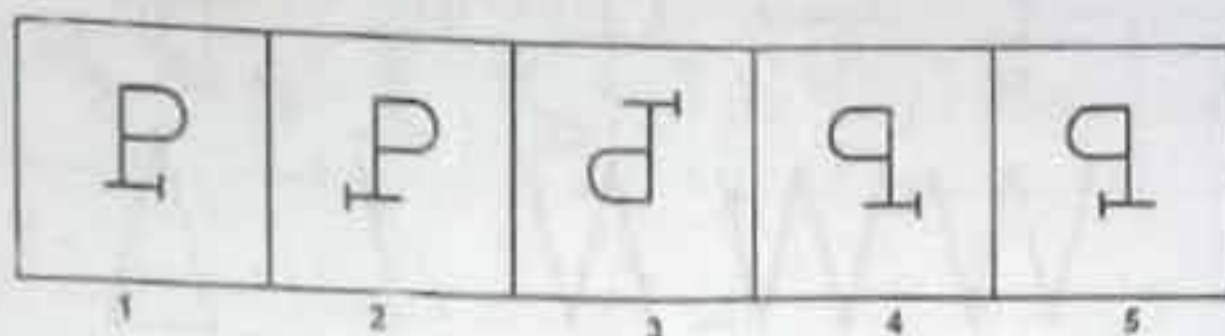
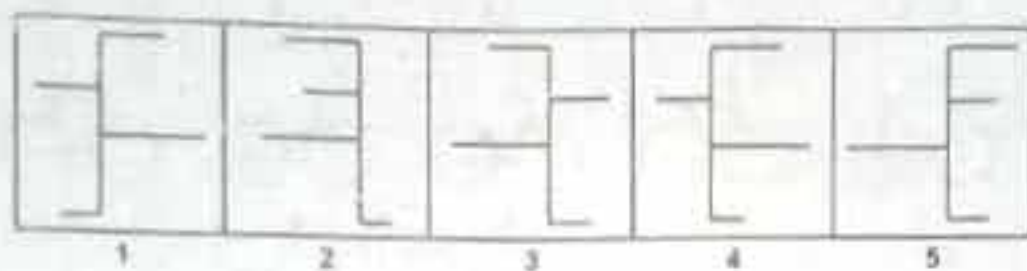
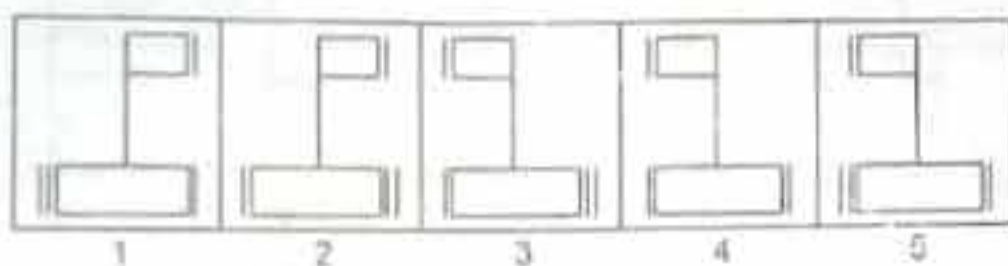
1 2 3 4 5

10.

1 2 3 4 5

11.

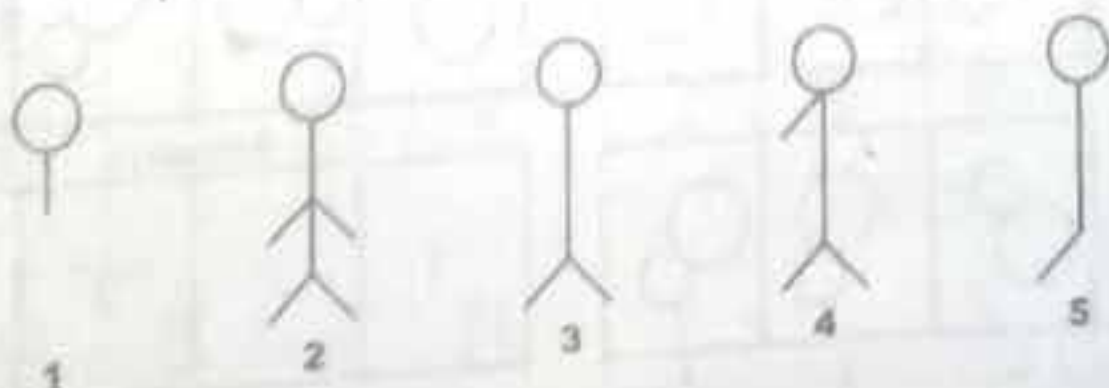
1 2 3 4 5

12.

1 2 3 4 5

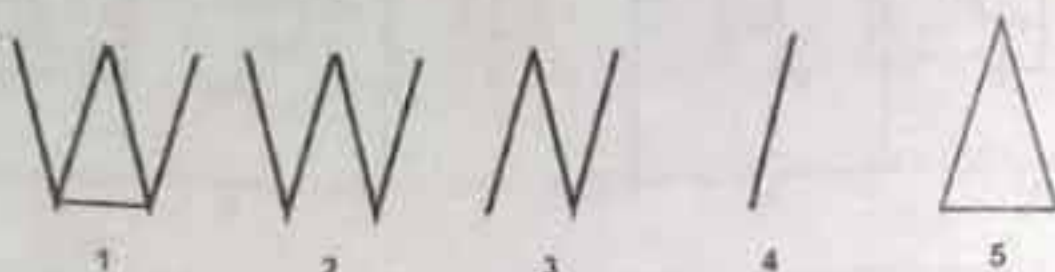
Exercise No. 7

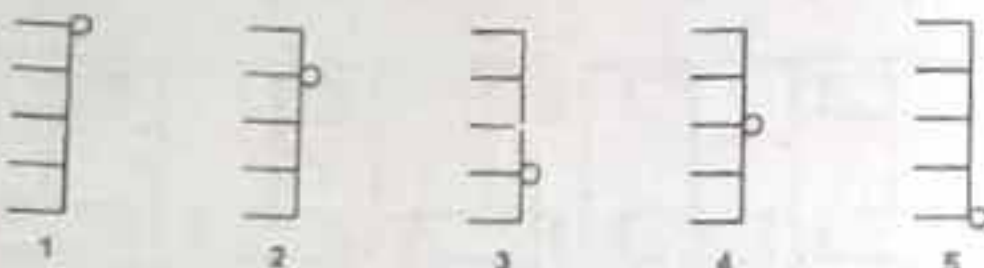
ARRANGING IN PROPER SEQUENCE

Name the serial numbers of the two figures which should change places so that all the figures are arranged in a proper sequence.

1\.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

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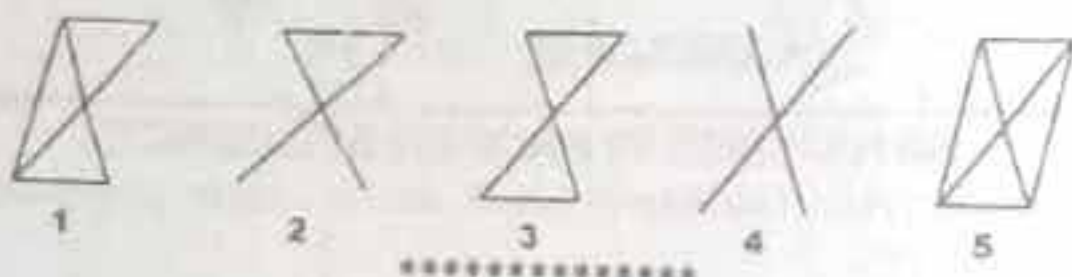
Exercise No. 8

SPOTTING OUT THE SIMILAR

Name the serial number of two figures in Block 'c' which bear the greatest resemblance to the in Block 'a'. The figures in Block 'b' will help you to find out the answer.

1.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

a				b			

c				ANSWERS			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

13.

a				b			

c				ANSWERS			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

14.

a				b			
7	2	0	3	5	4	7	9

c				ANSWERS			
6	1	8	3	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4				

15.

a				b			

c				ANSWERS			
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

16.

a				b			
345	456	123	678	982	753	641	421

c				ANSWERS			
567	351	345	629	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4				

17.

a				b			
AB	EF	MN	UV	ZP	YJ	DA	CE

ANSWERS
XY
LB
MO
HI
a
b
c
1
2
3
4

23.
a
4
16
36
64
b
13
27
125
86
c
17
25
49
33
1 2 3 4
ANSWERS
1 2 3 4
24.
a
b
c
1 2 3 4
ANSWERS
1 2 3 4
25.
a
b
c
1 2 3 4
ANSWERS
1 2 3 4
26.
a
b
c
1 2 3 4
ANSWERS
1 2 3 4
27.
a
b
c
1 2 3 4
ANSWERS
1 2 3 4

28.

29.

30.

NON-VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TESTS

EXERCISE NO.1:

Q.No	Answers	Q.No.	Answers	S.No.	Answer
1.	(b)	2.	(b)	3.	(d)
4.	(c)	5.	(a)	6.	(c)
7.	(d)	8.	(b)	9.	(d)
10.	(a)	11.	(a)	12.	(c)
13.	(b)	14.	(c)	15.	(a)

EXERCISE NO.2:

Q.No	Answers	Q.No.	Answers	S.No.	Answer
1.	(d)	2.	(a)	3.	(c)
4.	(b)	5.	(b)	6.	(a)
7.	(c)	8.	(b)	9.	(d)
10.	(b)				

EXERCISE NO.3:

Q.No	Answers	Q.No.	Answers	S.No.	Answers
1.	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(d)
4.	(d)	5.	(c)	6.	(a)
7.	(a)	8.	(c)	9.	(c)
10.	(d)				

EXERCISE NO.4:

Q.No	Answers	Q.No.	Answers	S.No.	Answers
1.	(b)	2.	(d)	3.	(a)
4.	(c)	5.	(d)	6.	(c)
7.	(c)	8.	(c)	9.	(c)
10.	(b)				

EXERCISE NO.5:

Q.No	Answers	Q.No.	Answers	S.No.	Answers
1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)
4.	(b)	5.	(c)	6.	(a)
7.	(c)	8.	(b)	9.	(c)
10.	(b)				

EXERCISE NO.6:

Q.No	Answers	Q.No.	Answers	S.No.	Answers
1.	2 & 5	2.	2	3.	5
4.	3	5.	5	6.	5
7.	6	8.	3	9.	4
10.	5	11.	3	12.	3

EXERCISE NO.7:

Q.No	Answers	Q.No.	Answers	S.No.	Answers
1.	3, 4	2.	1 & 5, or 2 & 4	3.	2, 5
4.	4, 5	5.	1 & 5, or 2 & 4	6.	4, 5
7.	3, 5	8.	3, 4	9.	1, 4

EXERCISE NO.8:

Q.No	Answers	Q.No.	Answers	S.No.	Answers
1.	2, 4	2.	1, 4	3.	2, 4
4.	1, 4	5.	2, 3	6.	2, 3
7.	2, 4	8.	1, 4	9.	2, 3
10.	1, 4	11.	1, 3	12.	1, 3
13.	1,4	14.	2,3	15.	1,3
16.	1,3	17.	1,4	18.	2,4
19.	2,3	20.	2,3	21.	1,4
22.	2,3	23.	2,3	24.	1,3
25.	2,4	26.	1,3	27.	1,4
28.	1,3	29.	1,4	30.	2,3